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edly opposed what they considered as unfounded encroachments of the Federal executive and judiciary. In the very fair picture which Dr. Phillips presents of these Indian land controversies, one notes, however, that very little stress is laid upon the influence of the lottery which distributed these lands among the citizens, and rallied them to a support of the state.

Aside from the above controversies in the decade from 1820 to 1830, the period from the opening of the century to 1840 was one of local political struggles, in which personality counted for more than principles. It is in the tracing of these factional contests and in showing how the various personal issues were merged into the broader lines of national politics that the author has done his best work. In this movement he also shows the influence of the coast and Piedmont lines of migration upon early partisan alliances and of the resulting economic breach between the larger planters and the small farmers. But this divergence is shown to be one of local importance only, for in the essentials of slavery and state's rights the white population of Georgia was a unit.

Dr. Phillips presents many interesting personal sketches of Georgia's important public men, and his characterizations of the secession leaders are especially good. His list of maps is very complete and are an excellent help in the appreciation of political and economic conditions. The work is carefully indexed and is accompanied with a critical bibliography of some ten pages. On pages 65 and 118 obvious mistakes in dates occur, but these are minor discrepancies and are readily noted.

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The Cambridge Modern History. Volume I, *The Renaissance.* Edited by A. W. WARD, Litt. D.; G. W. PROTHERO, Litt. D., and STANLEY LEATHES, M. A. Pp. xxi, 807. Price, \$3.75. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902.

To the late Lord Acton is due the conception and plan of this work, which is designed to be the most comprehensive history of modern times in English. The work is to be in twelve volumes, covering the general history of Europe and her colonies since the fifteenth century. Each volume is to have some historical fact of signal importance as the central idea, and around this the individual facts and tendencies of the period are grouped. Thus Volume I has for its subject "The Renaissance"; Volume VI, which is announced to appear shortly, is devoted to the United States of America. The Reformation, the French Revolution, and Napoleon, are examples of the subjects of other volumes. This makes possible much greater unity within the limits of the individual volumes than is usually the case in the general narrative histories where attention is paid rather to the logical sequence of facts and events than to the unity of the subject-matter.

From the usual standpoint, however, this unity is seriously endangered by the fact that the working out of the various movements of the Renaissance is entrusted to seventeen specialists, several of them strangers to each

other, with divergent interests and opinions, and approaching the work from entirely different points of view. In justification of this way of writing a general history, the editors claim that it is the only scientific method of presentation. The enormous masses of new material constantly becoming accessible have made specialization a necessity for the study of history. "An ordered system of monographs, conceived on a connected system," therefore, is the only practicable scheme for a history of modern times, says the late Bishop Creighton in his brief introduction to the volume. The artificial unity of chronological treatment or even the domination of one intelligence—often dangerous—is replaced by a natural coherence of each subject or period; the subject-matter and the sequence of topics within the period supply the unifying principle.

This peculiarity in the treatment gives to the work a character entirely distinct from the general histories in the foreign languages with which the student would naturally compare it. The excellent *Histoire Générale*, published under the direction of Ernest Lavisse and Alfred Rambaud, or the well-known "*Allgemeine Geschichte in Einzeldarstellungen*," edited by William Oncken, assign much larger periods to an individual writer and follow in the main the chronological method. Thus the subject of the present volume, "The Renaissance," is treated in the Oncken series by two writers only, while here it is divided among seventeen. It is only natural, therefore, that the Cambridge volume should fall short of these as a ready reference work for the student, though its brilliant essays undoubtedly often represent a higher grade of historical writing. Like the *Histoire Générale* it has no maps, charts, tables or photographs, conspicuous features of the German set. Indeed, none of the usual helps to make the work convenient and easily used are introduced. There is no chronological table of events despite the fact that the treatment deviates constantly from the chronological sequence, and there are no dates or topical headings in the margin. Even the names of the authors of the different essays are to be found only by reference to the table of contents, not at the beginning of the article as one would expect. Quotations are not infrequent, but since the plan precludes footnotes, no exact reference to the sources from which they are drawn is found. There is at the end for each monograph a long and detailed list of titles of sources and of secondary writers. The value of these bibliographies would be greatly enhanced by an occasional critical estimate or suggestion as to content. These omissions are the most remarkable because the general character of the work as well as the heaping of fact upon fact, date upon date, which often characterizes the style of the volume, plainly mark it as a book of reference rather than a work to be read consecutively.

Space will not permit a discussion in detail of the contents of the present volume. The subject, "The Renaissance," explains itself. Besides being a history of that important movement the book also serves the series as a sort of introductory volume. Many of the chapters, therefore, contain a great deal that is antecedent to the period. There are nineteen monographs in all; five deal with subjects of the Italian Renaissance, while the Classical Renaissance is treated by Sir Richard C. Jebb. The Age of Discovery and the

New World are done by Mr. E. J. Payne; the Ottoman Conquest is by Professor J. B. Bury; the Economic Changes by Professor William E. Cunningham, and Catholic Europe by Rev. William Barry, whose Roman Catholic point of view stands in striking contrast to the chapter on The Eve of the Reformation by Henry C. Lea, a strong and clear presentation of the conditions leading to the Protestant Revolution, which is to be the subject of the second volume of the series.

These are the more salient chapters which may serve as illustrations. The high standard of scholarship of the individual parts is assured by the names of the contributors; the list represents an unusually strong group of specialists. This very fact, however, doubtless emphasizes the changes of style and manner of presentation, the divergence in the point of view often resulting in quite a different interpretation of the same facts. There is likewise a conspicuous unevenness or lack of proportion. The same facts and events are often treated repeatedly, while others of equal importance receive but a passing mention or escape notice altogether. Much of the material in the chapter by Mr. Leathes on Italy and her Invaders is found again in the essay on Rome and the Temporal Power by Dr. Garnett. The life and policy of Alexander VI are treated three times, while Julius II receives even more attention. Yet Huss is not mentioned. Many of the familiar names of humanism are excluded to make room for others more obscure, while the extraordinary detail as to the names and titles of books comes very near marring even the excellent style and work of Professor Jebb. More serious still is the meagre attention given to art and architecture. No volume on the Renaissance can be adequate if it ignores, whether intentionally or by accident, the significance of these two phases of human activity. Nowhere, not even in the literature of the period, is the great awakening of the human mind, and its return to the ancient civilization, more conspicuously seen than in art and architecture, yet these subjects are entirely pushed aside to make place for accounts of political policies, intrigues and often wearisome details of wars among petty Italian states. These are characteristic of the age, it is true, but they illustrate rather its negative side; they do not show the deep and widespread revival of thought, the intense intellectual and productive activity which one usually associates with the Renaissance.

But, notwithstanding the exception that may be taken to some of its individual features, the present volume is a very welcome addition to historical literature. The work planned by the great scholar, and ably carried on by the editors is much needed by the English reader, and the high standard of scholarship maintained in the first volume is a satisfactory earnest of the excellence of those which are soon to follow.

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A History of the American People. By WOODROW WILSON, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D. In five volumes. Price, \$17.50. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1902.

President Wilson has chosen a title for his work very similar to that of